

FOR ALL-ROUND PROHIBITION

THE DOOR TO THIS IS OPENING WIDER

The Necessity of a Big Majority For Prohibition and Electing Temperance Candidates is Urgent.

One argument frequently used by orators who battle under the banner of the liquor interests is that when the war-time orders in Council are rescinded rich citizens, of Ontario will again be able to stock their cellars with their favorite brands of spirits by legal importations from Quebec, interprovincial trade being a matter under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The poor man, the speakers urge, cannot afford to do that, and should therefore vote for the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act, so that he may be able to buy his stimulants in quantities in keeping with his financial status. These pleaders have also pointed to the large illegal importations of strong drink into this Province as but a bagatelle compared with the tide that will flow over its borders when once the war-time barriers are taken down. A favorite argument of theirs is that there can be no real prohibition because the Provinces have not the power to legislate against the importation and the manufacture of liquor. No one will deny that this has been a serious handicap to the enforcement of Provincial prohibition, and the announcement that the Dominion Government has introduced legislation intended to provide a method by which any Province can remove it will be greeted with satisfaction by the supporters of temperance legislation.

The proposed enactments provide, in brief, that if the Legislature of a Province passes a resolution asking for a vote of the people on the question of forbidding the importation and manufacture of liquor such a vote shall be taken under the auspices of the Federal Government. If a majority is given in favor of a bone-dry law, then the manufacture of liquor in that Province and its importation into it shall be prohibited. There is a report from Ottawa that the Government thinks this legislation will be acceptable to the Senate, as it conserves the rights of the Provinces, which many members of the upper Chamber considered were infringed in the former measure by which the Government sought to obtain the same end, and which they therefore rejected. The proposal is a marked advance in the recognition of Provincial rights, which the Federal Government has not always been anxious to concede, and for that reason such a law would be worth having. It will also undoubtedly be of great assistance to all the prohibition Provinces in the war on the bootlegger and his backers.

The necessity of a big majority for prohibition, and of electing to the Legislature of Ontario men who are strongly in favor of it becomes more urgent in view of the prospect of the Dominion Government's measures being placed on the statute books very soon. It is from the Legislative Assemblies that requests for a vote on the prospective bone-dry laws must come, and if Ontario does not give an unmistakable mandate to its own House it cannot expect the members thereof to bestir themselves to ask for such laws. There is another reason why Ontario should be emphatic both in regard to maintaining the Temperance Act and the composition of the Legislature. In Britain it is said that the official declaration of the termination of the war is to be expected in January. As the countries of the Empire generally follow the motherland in any action of this kind, it has been held that the war-time orders in Council in Canada, including that prohibiting the importation and manufacture of liquor in dry Provinces, will automatically be rescinded when the war is declared. The Government at Ottawa does not agree to this interpretation of the law, but an alert Legislature, with a strong prohibition sentiment behind it, would cease to be effective when the end of the danger of a temporary partial weakening of the prohibition wall, and would see to it that no time was lost in taking the necessary steps to assure the putting into effect of bone-dry legislation, even to the calling of a special session for the passing of the required resolution. The door to real prohibition is opening wider with the growing determination of the majority of people to be satisfied with nothing less.

Sharp tongues are apt to sever friendship.

DOCTOR PRAISES ZAM-BUK

"For sixteen years," writes Dr. A. P. Shibley of Washington, D.C., "I have used Zam-Buk in my practice, and am convinced that there is nothing to compare with it for skin troubles, from roughness and irritation to chronic skin diseases. Zam-Buk, without a doubt, has wonderful curative properties, and when I have occasion to recommend a balm to my patients, I always recommend Zam-Buk. I have found the results from its use to be perfectly satisfactory."

Members of the medical profession are noted for their caution in recommending a remedy—only doing so when they have absolute confidence in it. The fact that Zam-Buk is so highly recommended by doctors the world over, and that in Dr. Shibley's experience it has stood the test of sixteen years' constant use, puts it, undeniably, in a class by itself.

In the home, in the office, shop and factory, on the farm and when travelling, Zam-Buk should be kept always handy. It is indispensable for all sores, eczema, boils, ulcers, blood-poisoning and piles, as well as for cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. All dealers 50c. box.



REAL DOGS OF WAR.

Heroic Acts of Canine Warriors Are Many.

Bob—evidently one of the noble army beasts named for the late Lord Roberts of Kandahar—has deservedly received the silver medal of the British National Canine Defence League for a heroic rescue. Like most Simon Pure, full blooded heroes, Bobs didn't stop to think whether he was playing the hero or not—he merely did his duty as he saw it, found himself a fellow-passenger on a raft with a lot of half-frozen, unconscious sailors, whose warship had been sunk by the Germans off the coast of Holland. As a result, his distress signals were heard aboard a destroyer about to relinquish the search, and the ten men were saved.

Dog heroes of the war are numerous, and one likes to hear of Feud, a dog who helped dig his master out of a cave-in trench; or Judge, who swam the river with the ends of ropes in his mouth to draw the boats over, till the German snipers got him; or little Vesle, who went everywhere with Raymond Carroll, the noble Red Cross dog who sought out the wounded and led the rescuers to them; or the messenger dogs whom no temptation could seduce from duty. But in all these transactions the best of the four-footed friends of man was merely running true to form. You cannot imagine men at war and dogs failing to come forward and join them in the struggle as devoted partisans. You never heard of a dog deserting or refusing to go over the top at the zero hour.

Just as a dog would rush to the aid of his master in a battle with a burglar, he used his bark and bite to the last fibre of his being and the last breath in his shaggy body in resistance to his master's enemy at the front. If you attacked his master, you assailed him; and if the dogs of war could have had their own way, they would have fought it out among themselves.

Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

A member of the House of Commons at Westminster is forbidden by law to resign his seat, but if he accepts an office under the crown, his seat becomes legally vacant. So if he desires to retire from Parliament, he must get appointed to such an office, and he attains his purpose by applying for the "Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds" (or the manors of East Hundred, Northstead, and Hemphole, which are of nominal value). A "hundred" is a division of an English country thus designated. It is believed, because originally it consisted of 100 resident families. Now, Buckinghamshire, as its name implies, is a section abounding in beech forest, and among its beech-clad hills, the hundreds of the Chiltern (or chalk hills), which belong to the crown, were so infested with robbers in the good old times that a Government functionary, styled the "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds," was appointed to keep them in check. The duties of this office have long since ceased to be more than nominal, but its retention is useful for the purpose of enabling an M.P. to vacate his seat. Up to the nineteenth century there was a salary of 20 shillings attached to the post, but there is none now. The steward holds the position but a short time. The rule is that the Chilterns cannot be granted to more than one person on the same day and each new warrant (issued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer) expressly revokes the grant to the last holder, the new steward retaining it in his turn until another is appointed.

Okapi Goes to Belgium.

British naturalists who have been confidently expecting that the only live okapi in captivity was to be brought to the Zoological Gardens in Regent Park, were disappointed when the news came from Antwerp that the animal had been brought there from the Congo by Dr. Lebrum. It was the gift of Mme. Landaghem, whose husband is in the Congo medical service. The okapi is the survivor of a distant ancestor of the giraffe. An adult stands about five feet high, and although it has the general shape of the giraffe its neck is relatively shorter and its forelegs are not so high in proportion to its hind-quarters.

The sides of the animal's head are light fawn color and the general coloration of the body is a dark purple. The most striking character is that the rump and the upper part of the legs are transversely striped with black and white. It was first known in 1891, having been found in the Semliki forest, haunting low undergrowth and swamps. This particular specimen was in Mme. Landaghem's possession for a number of years, and photographs of it show it eating out of her hand.

First Woman Smoker.

It is said that the first white woman to form the habit of smoking tobacco was Mary Frith, an Englishwoman, better known to her contemporaries as "Moll Cut-Purse," who was born in 1565. In her time pockets had not been invented, and gentlemen carried their money in purses worn at the girdle.

"Moll Cut-Purse" early became an adept in the art of cutting the strings of purses without the knowledge of their owners. She always wore men's clothing. Despite her dishonest methods of making a living, she was good-natured, and divided her spoils liberally with those in need.

In ancient prints she is usually pictured smoking a pipe, and she was undoubtedly the first white woman to proclaim publicly her allegiance to "Lady Nicotine." She lived to be nearly 80, and at her death left a will requesting that the remainder of her fortune be spent in merry-making at her funeral.

Gutter-Cleaning Plough.

For quickly clearing street gutters of snow an Englishman has invented a horse-drawn plough, featured by rollers to guide it along curbs.

Messrs. Steven, and Lee, Toronto and Boston, specialists in hospital architecture, will draft the plans for the proposed new Ottawa Civic Hospital.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Hon. Dr. Beland, who are about to leave on a trip to Europe, were bidden Goodspeed by a Liberal caucus at Ottawa.

Some men would rather owe you a bill forever than put you to the trouble of collecting it.



England is greatly interested in a new method of building concrete houses, which is being demonstrated by Maurice S. R. Adams, F.R.I.D. The house shown in the picture would be built in a fortnight's time.



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